LET CARLISLE ALONE

SILVERITES DID NOT ANNOY THE SECRETARY AT OWENSBORO.

Indignation Meeting Held at Covington Last Night and the Recent Insult Condemned.

TALKING RESUMED BY BRYAN

SPEECHES AT JACKSONVILLE AND ALTON, ILL., YESTERDAY.

Palmer and Buckner Given a Hearty Reception at Sioux City, In., by Sound-Money Democrats.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Oct. 26.-Secretary Carlisle and party arrived here from Louisville last night over the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas road. He was met at the depot by a delegation of fifty National Democrats and Republicans and escorted to the Rudd House, of which he was the guest while in this city. He held an informal reception from 9 to 11 o'clock, and in that time received quite a number of visitors. There were small delegations in the city from adjacent counties. At 2 p. m. he was escorted from the hotel to the Sam Jones Tabernacle by several prominent citizens and a brass band, the members of which were made up of the Owensboro wagon factory employes. The crowd numbered about 2,000 people, nearly 1,000 of them ladies.

The silver people were very much in evidence, but Mr. Carlisle was treated most courteously, and at no time was there the slightest disorder, excepting when a policeman had to be called to quell some negroes in the rear of the tabernacle who had become a little noisy. His address lasted about an hour, and by the gold-standard people was well received. The speaker was introduced by the Hon. R. H. Taylor, of this city, in a very brief address, in which he paid a very high compliment to the Secretary. Mr. Carlisle dwelt at some length on the point that he had not changed his financial views since 1892. The silver people were as anxious that Mr. Carlisle should have nothing but the most courteous treatment while in the city as were his most ardent admirers, and several silver men were sworn in as special policemen to protect him from indignities should

ny be offered. Chairman Jones, of the national Demoleaders here to use every means to see that Mr. Carlisle was not insulted in any manner whatever, and the State Democratic committee made the same request.

Mr. Carlisle may remain in Kentucky until after the election. He said last night would not return to Washington If he found that he could register and vote He is in doubt as to whether he has a right to register. His home has been with Mr. Henry Queen, of Covington, and Mr. Queen has moved into another precinct, and Mr. Carlisle does not know whether and Mr. Carlisle does not know whether he can still claim the same house as his home. A teiegram of inquiry has been sent to Covington. If he can register he will go to Covington Thursday morning after his Louisville speech, and will go from Covington to Lexington in time to speak there Friday afternoon. He would then return to Covington, and on Tuesday vote for Palmer and Buckner.

Covington Outrage Condemned.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 26.-Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded to-night by men exclusively without distinction of party to express indignation at the insult offered Secretary Carlisle in that hall on last Thursday night. The chairman chosen was Hon. Harvey Meyers, one of the electors on the Democratic W. J. Bryan ticket for Kentucky. In his speech on taking the chair Mr. Meyers said that Secretary John G. Carlisle of all men can afford to let the outrage to him go unnoticed, Mr. C. B. Simrall presented a series of resolutions. In doing so he said that owing to promises from the Mayor and police that offenders shall be ferreted out and prosecuted the resolutions omitted a condemnation of offi-cials, as first intended, yet four days had elapsed since the outrage and not a single arrest had been made.

Mayor Rhineock rose and said that John

Fagin, charged with throwing a cigar at Carlisle, was before the court to-day and his case was pending. He said he had appealed to the Council to offer a reward for the men that threw the eggs. He said the police would make arrests if they could find the perpetrators. George H. Thoebe, who polled a big vote

for Congress as Carlisle's competitor ten years ago, rose and said: "The Mayor seems to be after three egg throwers. He does not recognize the rowdyism of the gang of disturbers in the hall or of the great crowd that followed Mr. Carlisle with insults on the street with ten policemen marching beside them." Theodore Hallam offered a substitute

which included a demunciation of inter-ruptions to W. J. Bryan at Yale and elsewhere. They were unanimously voted The regular resolutions unanimous ly adopted condemn the outrage to Mr. Carlisle in unmeasured terms, disclaim the responsibility of Covington for that conduct and call upon the city government to detect and punish the perpetrators. There was not a single nay against the resolu-tions. The Mayer was severely handled in an interchange of words by a citizen in the audience, who charged him and his police with coming short of their duty.

PALMER AND BUCKNER. The Indianapolis Nominees Warmly

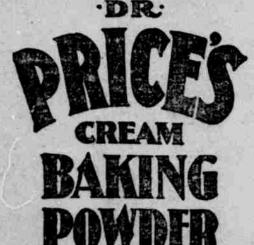
Greeted at Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Oct. 26.-Generals Palmer

and Buckner, the gold-standard Democratic candidates, were given an ovation here today. Long before the hour set for the reception of the gray-haired veterans crowds began to congregate in the hotels and corners of the streets in anticipation of the event. All were provided with gold-standard badges, and quite a number carried Palmer and Buckner badges on the lapels of their coats. The party arrived in the city this morning from Minneapolis. At 10 o'clock a reception committee composed of old soldiers and ladies went to the depot and escorted the party to the Mondamin Hotel, where a reception was held. Among the callers were many veterans who had fought under General Palmer. A 1 o'clock in the afternoon speechmaking at the Grand Opera House began. Both generals were liberally applauded by their hearers. At the close of the addresses the generals were escorted to the depot and left for

Council Bluffs. When General Palmer was/introduced he with a storm of applause. He sald, in part: The convention which met at Indianapo-lis meant to express the fact that this is a

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pair,



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free m Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

united Nation. That convention thought it well to nominate an old Yank and an old rebel for the presidency and the vice presidency. This is a restored Republic. We are all Americans-all citizens. The Indianapolis convention had another object in iew. The Democracy had been repulsed in Chicago. The Chicago convention took a part of the Populist platform of 1892 and adopted it as its own. It abandoned essenadopted it as its own. It abandoned essential elements of the Democratic creed and took the cast-off garments of the Populists. The Democrats met at Indianapolis and adopted a platform in clear, concise, ringing words, and General Buckner and my-self are to-day the representatives of the only national Democratic convention which

"The country is in a state of uncertainty. We know that if Mr. Bryan is elected confusion and ruin will be seen on all hands. Does any business man believe it is possible to make an unlimited number of silver dollars equal in value to those of gold? Mr. Bryan and his friends admit that the first results of the election would be a distressing panic. But they say that after a while things would get better. When will that The credit of your banks will be attacked, the treasury will be emptied. Mark me, if Mr. Bryan is elected on the 3d of November on the 4th there will be a struggle, and the country will go on a silver mercial and financial world will be the in-General Buckner spoke briefly on the same lines as General Palmer.

Palmer Praises McKinley. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 26.-General Palmer and General Buckner, the National Democratic candidates, were given a magnificent reception to-night. At the opera house two thousand people listened to their utterances and cheered and applauded as they enunciated their principles. General Palmer said:

"Men are nothing, my countrymen; the interests of the American people are paramount. The presidential candidates are fit representatives of the parties who have cominated them. There are seven political parties in this country. Three of them have nominated Mr. Bryan. He has accepted this from all of them, virtually pledging himself to carry out the platforms the Prohibitionists with free silver, Prohibitionists simply, the party that nominated Major McKinley and the one that met at Indianapolis and nominated General Buckner and myself. Mr. Bryan will carry out undoubtedly the principles of the three parties he represents. I knew his father in Illinois. Major McKinley will undoubtedly carry out the principles of the party he represents. He is an honest, up-right man. I know him well." General Palmer then emphasized the importance of the duty every voter would perform in a

General Buckner's introduction was greeted with applause and bouquets were cast on the stage. The General prefaced his remarks with an arraignment of the leaders of the Chicago convention and de clared the people would not be fooled into the country, as well as many hospitals. abandoning a sound currency for a myth. He denounced the fusion forces for tempting to destroy the only means by which silver can ever be brought to its proper position in the world's money.

BRYAN TO STUDENTS. The Popocratic Agitator Makes Speech in a College Chapel,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ALTON, Ill., Oct. 26.-The voluble Popocratic candidate began another week of College at Jacksonville, this morning. Then the students of Mr. Bryan's college were coerced into assembling in the chapel at 10 o'clock and listening to an adroitly worded speech by the Popccratic agitator in behalf of himself and free silver. In closing

he said: "I have so little chance to have my side heard in some of our institutions of learning that I do not feel that I ought to neglect an opportunity to say a word in de-fense of the cause for which I stand. I read in the papers that in various institutions of learning they are nearly all against My friends, if I should read in the papers that there was not a college proessor, not a business man nor a man promirent in society who believed in what I am teaching, while I believe in it, I would still teach it. When I hear people say that the trouble with the masses of the people is that they do not work hard enough, I re-call what the Bible tells us, that Pharaoh, when he heard the complaint that came up from his people, said the same thing. He said: 'They are idle; that is what troubles Make them make more bricks and make them furnish the straw.' I know, too, that all the great reforms of society have come up from the common people, not down from those who are well to do or so unded that they do not feel the needs of the people. I remember that the Bible tells us that when a young man inquired what he ought to do and was told to give what he had to the poor, he went away sorrowing, because he had great possessions. I know that great possessions sometimes so monopolize a person's thoughts, so occupy his time, that he has not time to give to those needs of society which are felt and realized by those who suffer. I want you, in the study of all questions, not to take my views, because, as I say, I may be wrong-not take anybody's views-but to try to find out what is best for the people and be satisfied that you can only lift yourself by lifting up those who are bout you." Mr. Bryan's second speech in Jackson-

ville was made at 2 p. m., from a stand in City Hall square. There was a big crowd of people present, many of whom were Re-publicans wearing yellow badges. After making his usual financial speech. Mr. Bryan defended the planks in the Chicago platform relating to the income tax and the criticism of the Supreme Court. He quoted the dissenting opinion of Justice Brown, and then went on to reply to the observe and then went on to reply to the charge that the Democrats were trying to array class against class. He afterwards talked to "women only" in the opera house. Then he started for this city.

There were four short stops made be tween Jacksonville and Alton. At Rood-house, where a five-minute speech was made, a good-sized assemblage, among which there was a liberal sprinking of yel low ribbons, greeted the candidate. H spoke from the platform for a few moments, his speech being of the same general tenor as his ordinary tail-end ad-dresses. Godfrey, Jerseyville and Kane urned out fair-sized crowds to cheer Mr. Bryan as he appeared at the back end of the car.

Two speeches were made at Alton night, one from either side of the City Hall building. Mr. Bryan spoke on the money using many of the same arguments and filustrations as employed by him before. He left at 10:05 o'clock for Lincoln, Ill., where he will address an audience in time to leave that place by 8:15 in the morning. Bloomington will hear the candidate at 10:30 to-morrow, and after an hour's stop he will speak at Pontiac, then at Dwight and Braidwood, Joilet and Lamont, and will arrive in Chicago at 3:30 p. m.

THE DUNKARD VOTE.

It Will Be Cast Almost Solidly for

McKinley. Philadelphia Times. Here in Pennsylvania the Dunkards and Mennonites are regarded as nonvoters. As a rule they do not register, even in presi-dential years. Whenever the total reg-istration shows that they have come out to register the politicians know that some-thing is up and wonder what is coming. Several times they have made their powerful influence felt in Pennsylvania-once in recent years, when the constitutional amendment for prohibition was before the people. Although they are the most temsolidly against, the amendment, as they regarded it as an attack upon personal liberty. They have time and again taken a hand in judicial elections for the reason that they think that upon the judiciary they must depend for the preservation of rights, and for this reason they are particularly aroused by the attack of the Chicago platform on the United States Supreme Court. In Kansas and other West-ern States they have always fought Populism, and the fact that they have done so is most significant this year when Pop-ulism has taken hold of one of the great parties and is trying to overthrow the national credit.

During the last week of May the General

Conference of the River Brethren, a branch of the Menno-ites, met near Greencastle, eleven miles from Chambersburg. Lay and ministerial delegates were present from all over the West as far as Oregon and Washington, and thousands took part in the de-liberations. Some of the delegates remained here visiting until after the two national conventions, and it is known that they told their Eastern brethren what Populism had done for the West, suggesting that a time had again come when they must exercise their right to vote. It is known, too, that the Kansas delegates told how they had been hadly treated by the Populists of the been badly treated by the Populists at Abi-lene and other points in that State last year; that how when they went to cast their ballots against some scheme of repudiation the Populists challenged the votes of the River Brethren, thinking that they would refuse to be sworn. They also told how, although they were averse to swearing, they took the oath and then turned the joke on the "Pops" by staying at the Clothing Store.

polls all day and challenging all the Populists who came up until each one had taken the oath of allegiance and residence. It has also been learned that letters have come here and to other parts of Pennsylvania from the ministers and leaders of the branches of the Mennonite and Dunkard churches in the West telling the situation of affairs out there, saying that they were coming out to vote against Bryanism and urging their Eastern brethren to do like-The brethren here are averse to talking about the matter, but it is certain that such letters have been received, and they point unmistakably to the fact that the members of this great religious bod tend to vote this year, as they regard the maintenance of national credit a matter of This means the solid vote principle. many thousands for McKinley, regarding whose votes the managers of the national campaign have been completely in the dark up to this time.

SHOT HER IN THE BACK.

Frank J. Palmer Tells How He Killed an Old Woman.

SANFORD, Me., Oct. 26 .- Following close on the confession of Savage, held as a witness to the murder of Mrs. Betsy R. Hobbs, at Parsonfield, on the morning of Oct. 5, Frank J. Palmer, whom the coroner's jury has found to be the murderer, has made a confession. In it he corroborates the confession of Savage, but says, after telling how they had planned to get some money belonging to the old lady, if possible, by getting her out of the way, that when Savage raised his gun to shoot Mrs. Hobbs his courage gave out. Savage handed the Palmer, who took aim and shot the old lady in the back. He says, further, that Savage assisted him in setting fire to the house. Palmer says he will not be seventeen years of age until Feb. 4, 1897.

MUCH MONEY AT STAKE

EASTERN COLLEGES WANT MORE OF FAYERWEATHER'S MILLIONS.

Contest Over the Will of the Charitable New Yorker to Be Renewed in Court of Appeals To-Day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26 .- The calendar of the New York State Court of Appeals for to-morrow contains one of the most interesting cases heard in some time by that august body and which affects nearly every college and university of any standing in The case is the matter of the contest of the will of Daniel Faverweather, in which he left \$2,150,000 to these twenty colleges: Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Wesleyan, Yale, Columbia, Union Theologica; Seminary, Hamilton, Rochester, Cornell, Lafayette, Lincoln, University of Virginia, Hampton, Maryville, Marietta, Adelbert, Wabash and Park. This was under the ninth clause of the will, Cornell and Columbia each receiving \$200,000, Yale \$300,000 talk, talk, in Illinois by making an and the others from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Uninsidous appeal to the students of Illinois | der the tenth clause he left the residue of | the reserve. his estate, which amounts to about \$3,000,000, he made a speech in the public square of to the same colleges, share and share alike. that city. He arrived here this evening In a codicil of the will, however, the testaand talked to big crowds. At Jacksonville tor changed this residuary bequest, leaving the residue absolutely to the trustees. A contest was begun on the ground that this absolute bequest was illegal, and thereupon the trustees made a so-called deed of gift, in which they announced that they had distributed the residue among certain colleges and hospitals, as follows: Woman's Hospital and Cooper Union, \$200,000 each; Yale, \$150,000; New York University, Union, Harvard, Princeton, Northwestern University, Rutgers and Barnard, \$100,000 each; University of Pennsylvania, Wesleyan, Lafayette, Maryville, Marietta, Wabash, Haverford, Brown, Wells Female Elmira Female, Vassar, Trinity and Society of Saint Vincent De Paul, \$50,000 each Shattuck School, Presbyterian Hospital, Manhattan Eye and Ear, New York Eye and Ear, Manhattan Dispensary, Methodist, Brocklyn, St. Luke's, Monteflore Home and New York Cancer Hospital, \$25,000 each; Mount Sinai Hospital, \$15,000; a total

of \$2,140,000. This decision entirely ignored Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Williams, Rochester, Amberst, Columbia, Hamilton, Cornell, University of Virginia, Hampton and Adelbert. The trustees of Amherst, Dartmouth, Hamilton and Williams colleges and the University of Rochester thereupon contested the validity of the deed of gift, and Judge Truax set it aside, holding that the residue should distributed to the twenty colleges un der the tenth clause of the will as if the edicil had not existed. The General Term affirmed this decision unanimously. Jus-tice Follette and Chief Justice Van Brunt both wrote opinions. Justice Parker concurred in the opinion of Justice Follette, who says that the defendants, Thomas G. Ritch and Henry B. Vaughan, for them selves and on the part of Justus L. Bulkley, induced Mr. Faverweather to believe that if he would make them residuary legatees of the estate, as provided in the codicil, they would sell and convert residuary estate into cash and divide the same equally among the twenty corporations mentioned in the ninth paragraph of the will, and that Mr. Fayerweather died convinced that the trustees would do this, but that they attempted to dispose the residuary estate in violation of thes promises. The defendant trustees, backed by the schools and hospitals recognized by them now, contest the General Term opinion. A brilliant array of counsel will e present to-morrow to argue the case and the decision will be looked forward to

MR. BRYAN AND PROHIBITION. Nobody in Nebraska Ever Knew Actively Opposed It.

with great interest.

Omaha (Neb.) Bee. In a public meeting held at Indianapolis Sept. 29 a Mr. Davidson, formerly connect ed with an Omaha German paper, extolled William Jennings Bryan as the champion of personal liberty and the implacable for of prohibition. This portion of the Davidson speech is being reproduced in the Ger man free-silver organs for the manifest purpose of influencing German-Americans to support the candidacy of Bryan. Amerika, the leading German Catholic paper of the West, published at St. Louis, gives such great prominence to Davidson's utterances that we deem it our duty to correct its bold and unblushing misstatements Nobody in these parts ever heard of Mr

Bryan having anything to do with the cam-paign against prohibition. During the struggle in the Legislature he was never known to have uttered one word in behalf of personal liberty or against the submis-sion of the proposed amendment. When the issue was squarely before the public he not only did not deliver a single speech against prohibition, but dodged the issue throughout his own congressional canvass. In his own town of Lincoln, he was reputed to be in sympathy with the prohibition side, although his party had in its platform declared for high license and against the prohibitory amendment. The fact that Mr. Bryan to-day confidently counts upon getting not less than one-half of the prohibition vote in Nebraska, as he also expects to do in Michigan and other States, dispaign against Prohibition in 1890 was conducted by the Bee and its editor, in conjunction with prominent Republicans and Democrats, without the aid or consent of Mr. Bryan. If the editors of Amerika have any doubts on that score let them direct an inquiry to Fred Metz. of this city, who is

on the Bryan electoral ticket. The next thing we may expect to hear will be that some other campaign fabricator will claim for Bryan the support of Catholics on the ground of his championship of their cause in the fight against A. P. Aism in this city and State a year ago. P. Aism in this city and State a year ago. On that occasion the World-Herald, of which Mr. Bryan was responsible editor, championed the A. P. A. cause and did all it could to elect the A. P. A. candidates, Then, as in the prohibition fight, Mr. Bryan played hide and seek and sought to placate his Democratic anti-A. P. A. friends by disclaiming responsibility for the editorial policy of the paper. which at that time was absolutely under his control. If the editors of Amerika have any doubts on that score let them direct an inquiry to the Hon. T. J. Mahoney, of Omaha, iate Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge.

Did Not Fare So Bad as Appears. Philadelphia Record.

A man at a political meeting last night raised such a disturbance that a shoemaker gave him a boot, a haberdasher gave him a cuff and a policeman collared him.

Robt. E. Springsteen, formerly with the When, has accepted a position in the boys' and children's department of the Model

SERIOUS TROUBLE BREWING IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Wholesale Massacre of Christians Probable if the Sultan Succeeds in Arming All His Troops.

ATROCIOUS DEEDS AT EGIN

OVER 2,000 ARMENIANS KILLED BY BARBAROUS MUSSULMANS.

Many of the Victims Left on the Street as Food for Dogs-Fresh Promises by the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26. - The re port that trouble of a serious nature is brewing here has so often been sent out that any fresh announcement to that effect is looked on as having little or no foundation in fact. But, in spite of this, it is but right to state once more that everything points to further and very serious trouble preparing on all sides throughcut the Turkish empire. The ball was set rolling on Wednesday last, when the Sultan signed two irades, which were issued the next day, levying a poll tax of five plastres per head on all Mussulmans and increasing the tax on sheep, public works and education by 1 to 11/2 per cent., the funds so raised to be devoted to military purposes. This caused the representatives of the powers to send a collective note to the porte couched in the strongest language, calling attention to the danger that the arming of the Mussulmans was certain to create and pointing out generally the critical situation of affairs in the Turkish empire. But large purchases of arms have already been made, and the danger in-

The porte has sent a reply to the collective note of the embassadors. As usual, however, it was an evasive answer, and in substance simply stated that the money derived from the additional taxes was only intended to imply the armament of the Mustahfuse, or Landstrum, the third and last class of the Turkish army reserves, and to strengthen the armament of the other land forces of the Sultan, which consist of the Nizam, or regular army, and its active reserve, the redif, or Landwehra, and the Mustahfuse already referred to. Conscripts in Turky serve six years in Nizam, four with the colors and two with Then they serve eight years in the Redif, four in the first class and four in the second. Then they complete their years of service by serving six years in the Mustahfuse. The action of the Turkish government in completing the arma-ment of the Mustahfuse indicates that the empire is facing a situation which may cessitate calling forth all the military forces at its disposal, and it also indicates that the situation is the gravest since the Russo-Turkish war. Under these circumstances it is but nat

ural that considerable uneasiness prevails Of course, there is always in view the pos-

sibility, at least, that the Sultan by these

movements is simply seeking to distract

the attention of his subjects from the actual

creases hourly.

state of affairs brought about by his maladministration, and that, seeing that the powers are really in earnest and that an inderstanding between Russia, France and Great Britain means decisive action, he is by these armaments practically threatening a wholesale massacre of the Christians and announcing that Turkey will resist to the utmost any attempt at armed coercion.

Happily there is one feature of the crisis that has a soothing influence upon Abdul Hamid. This is the financial situation. It is about as bad as it possibly can be. All negotiations on the part of the Turkish government for a temporary loan have failed and the condition of the treasury s one of utter helplessness. On top of this the price of bread has risen 40 per cent. and bids fair to rise still higher as the price of wheat goes up. This has decidedly gravated the prevailing distress and its consequent discontent. The police continue making arrests, and it is understood that many more bombs have been found. In Armenia the greatest apprehension exists. The echoes of the recent massacre in the city of Egin are just reaching here in spite of the efforts made by the Porte to suppress anything but the official news, The Armenian report says that 2,000 Armenians were killed at Egin, so far as known, that no Turks were killed and that 1,100 houses were burned, leaving only 150 houses standing for the Christian populaand that the women and children were huddled together in the schoolhouse and in some of the remaining buildings, bereaved, destitute and hungry to such an extent that even the Governor General telegraphed they were in need of food.

The official account of the affair is that the Armenians remained in the church on Sunday and Monday so long as to excite suspicion and that the government representatives sent officials to investigate. These officials are said to have found that the Armenians gathered in the church and placed a rope around the neck of the representative of the Armenian patriarch and were dragging him around the church and shouting: "Why, you did not allow us to make a disturbance before?" The Turkish officials further claim that the shot fired on Tuesday, Sept. 14, which precipitated the massacre, was fired by Kassab Mangovb, a prominent Armenian, and that the Ar menians emerged from their church armed with 500 rifles and with bombs, bearing the names of their deposed patriarch Ixmirilan, and marched to the upper part of the town, where they met the soldiers who were returning from driving off the Kurds, and

that the Armenians thereupon fired upon the soldiers and killed several of them. This, the Turks say, led to reprisals.

Whichever version of the massacre at Egin is true there is no doubt that the effect of the slaughter, plundering and burning of bayens is very serious. burning of houses, is very serious. It is claimed that in certain quarters, when the heavy snows are on the ground and the escape of the unfortunate Armenians is almost impossible, when the telegraph wires are down and the roads impassable, the Turk will resume his butchering, with the knowledge that the news will not reach Europe or America until the massacres are practically things of the past, to be denied and eventually condoned by lapse of time. The reports from Egin also say that a number of Christians have been murdered in adjacent villages since the

massacre in the city. The events of the past year have serious ly weakened the authority of the Turkish government over its Mohammedan subjects. Very little confidence can be placed in the soldiers and gendarmes, as the latter have received no pay for many months and see no immediate prospect of getting any.

Bodies Left as Food for Dogs.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.-Advices from Harpoot, eastern Turkey, received in Boston confirm dispatches to the Associated tes, dis-Every- Press in regard to the extent and barbarity is to Bryanism and all that it stands for. proves the fictions of Davidson. Every-body in Nebraska knows that the cam-of the recent massacre at Egin. These adices state that many of the dead were left in the streets for days as food for dogs, and large numbers were thrown into the Eu-phrates. The bodies were seen floating down the river forty and fifty miles below the city. In some cases whole families were obliterated. Exact statistics, of course, cannot be given now, but it is feared that 2,000 is an underestimate. All the testimony at hand concurs in showing that the massacre was official, and that it was wholly without reason.

HAS THE SULTAN WEAKENED? It Is Now Said Reforms Will at Once Be Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-The Turkish government, according to reliable information received here, has notified the signatory powers of its intention to execute to the fullest extent the entire spirit of the reforms embraced in the treaty of Berlin. The measures to be adopted, it is learned, will carry the reforms not only into the six provinces of Turkey contemplated by the treaty, and peopled by Armenians, but will embrace the entire empire.

The Armenian subjects of the Sultan have retained their nationality, their religion, and their wealth for the last six

rights and privileges. As an evidence of this, the fact is cited that 597 non-Mussul-mans are employed in the Turkish gov-ernment's service at Constantinople alone, while the number of Mussulmans in the government service there is but 1,800. Conidering the difference in population, it is said that the non-Mussulmans are thus given a far greater proportion of public employment than the Mussulmans. This same favor, it is said, holds good throughout the populous portions of the empire where the Sultan has sought to give the affairs. But the authorities feel that there been a lack of appreciation and gratitude on the part of the Armenians and they have risen against the government, circulated reports calculated to shake the stability of the empire, thus ruining business and trade within and commerce without. The Armenian revolt was started, it is said, in order to secure autonomy in the six provinces where the Armenians are most numerous. In these six provinces the rise and fall of exchange. If the amo there are 800,000 Armenians, while the numis not too severe in his demands, if chiles her of Mussulmans, as shown by official census, is 8,000,000, and there are in addition 2,000,000 Mussulmans not included in the census. That 800,000 people should seek to enforce their rule on a population ten or twelve times as great, who are satisfied with the existing government and their conditions, is pointed out as an injustice which the Christion world should be loath to accept. The fact that troubles have occurred at Constantinople and elsewhere is not denied by the authorities, and they have just appointed a commission there to try and punish the guilty without discrimination. The commission is composed of the most prominent officers of the army and from civil station. The entire purpose of the authorities is to pursue such a policy as will restore peace and quiet to the dis turbed country, and at the same time commend itself to all countries as just and humane. It is said that the Armenians themselves have stood in the way of the execution of the reforms under the treaty by bringing such turmoil on the country that any large measure of administration was made impossible

Cablegram from Gladstone.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, presided at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall to-night, at which a welcome was given to the Armenian refugees. The big auditorium was crowded. On the stage were fifty persons who were called refugees. Telegrams were read from Rev. Bishop Satterlee, of Washington, and Hon. David Brewer, of the Supreme Court. Letters were read from Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage, Dr. A. Banks and Dr. Spark Gad-

A cablegram from Gladstone, addressed to Dr. Talmage was read. It is as follows: "I rejoice in the rescue of any faction of the Armenians from the fangs of the great assassin. So long as the inaction of powers continues the situation will be shameful as well as sad, but the deeds are recorded both in heaven and before man, and constantly accumulating horrors may yet work the downfall of that crying in quity known as the Turkish empire." Resolutions were passed calling on the government to give the most liberal possible interpretation to the immigration laws in dealing with Armenian refugees.

Attempt to Kill a Servile Armenian. CONSTANTINOPLE. Oct. 26.-While Mgr. Bartolomeos, the locum tenens of the Armenian patriarchate, was entering his carriage to-day four men made an attempt to assassinate him, but they were seized | the more rent, if any, for his land than he by the prelate's escort. One of the would- paid five years ago. Strange as it seems, be assassins is said to be an Armenian, he had paid and is to-day paying but a and it is explained Bartolomeos is unpopu- trifle more to his laborers than when gold lar with a section of the Armenians, owing, it is added, to his subserviency to the palace authorities. Mgr. Bartolomeos was formerly archbishop of Brusa and was chosen locum tenens of the Armenian patriarch, Matthe Izmirlian when the resigned early in August last. Bartolomeos was the Turkish government's candidate for patriarch at the election in December, 1894, but he only obtained a few votes on account of his Mohammedan sympathy, and when he was made locum ten ens and was received in audience by the Sultan he made an address of the most servile description, which aroused the indignation of the Armenians and the contempt of the Turks themselves.

WHEAT AND SILVER.

While the Former Is Increasing in Price the Latter Is Declining.

It is no longer a 53-cent dollar, and should not be described as such. At the present price of silver the intrinsic value of the American dollar is only 50 cents. In Lonion yesterday the quotation for silver bullion of the British standard dropped to 29 15-16d per ounce. This is within 2 15-16d per ounce of the lowest point ever touched by the white metal. In New York the commercial price of fine silver fell to 64% cents per ounce. A computation at that figure brings the metallic value of the silver dollar to 50.03 cents; that is, to with 3-10 of a mill of one-half of a gold dollar. Reckoned on this basis, the true ratio for the coinage of an honest silver dollar, that would, for the moment, at least, bear the hammer test, is 32 to 1, or 31.92 to 1, if you care to

be more precise about it. Two points are worth making in this connection. First, while silver in London is tumbling head over heels, the quotation for wheat in Liverpool remains as firm as a rock. The Bryanite orators tell their deluded hearers that wheat is measured by silver; and, indeed, some of them have the udacity to assert that an ounce of silver is the equivalent of a bushel of wheat in Liverpool. Well, here you have silver Liverpool. Well, here you have silver quoted at 29 15-16d per ounce in London, while wheat is worth 6s 3d per cental in Liverpool-a price equal to 461/2d per bushel. Thus, as will be seen, at present in England a bushel of wheat will buy somewhat more than one and a half ounces of silver. Here are plain facts drawn from the cable quetations of yesterday, yet we do not for a moment doubt that in the teeth of this undeniable evidence the Bryanite orators will unblushingly continue their false assertions.

The second point to which we desire to direct attention is that, whatever may be the apprehensions felt in financial circles here regarding the possibility of Mr Bryan's election, the bullion dealers of Europe, who comprise some of the shrewdest financiers of the world, have evidently no fears on that point. If they imagined for an instant that the United States would open its mints for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 within six months, or, for that matter, within six years, the white metal would not be selling below 30d per ounce in London, the central bullion market of the world

SHOULD HAVE SAID MORE. Mr. Cleveland Has Not Spoken Freely

Enough. Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mr. Cleveland has at last broken his prolonged, and not at all inexplicable, but altogether characteristic silence, upon one of the great questions of the hour. The letter, however, read by Secretary Morton, in Chicago, yesterday, does not meet the case. After an absence of three full months from the national capital, spent in undisturbed recreation, with only a smail amount of attention devoted to routine public work, the President can hardly plead "the pressure of official duty" as ar excuse for not coming before the American people at this critical time with the strongest word at his command in defense of the national honor and for the advance-ment of sound financial ideas. No other executive in the national history ever took such an extended holiday, or displayed such seeming indifference to the public welfare. Of course, everybody knows where Mr. Cleveland stands with regard to the free-silver heresy; but the country also knows that he is opposed to vital Re-He has not been broad enough and pa-triotic enough to say once for all that as between William McKinley, the representative of sound and safe national princi-ples, and William J. Bryan, the candidate a movement fraught with the utmost danger to the whole country, the former should be chosen as his successor in the He has simply stood executive office. aside, contemplating his own imaginary greatness, communing with the fishes in Buzzard's bay, and allowing the friends of Suzzard's bay, and allowing the friends of sound money to fight a terrific battle against the forces of ignorance, prejudice and passion unaided. History will take note of this singular record. Mr. Cleveland has not done his duty, and evidently he does not propose to do it. But the Republican party will be much better off in the end through having fought the good fight on its own account and won a good fight on its own account and won a great victory for good government without direct co-operation of the nominal leader of the party which was so unwisely

THE MEXICAN PEON.

intrusted with national power in 1892.

The Workingman in a Free-Silver Country Studied at Short Range. Mexican Herald.

Our pensive and philosophical peon is to be studied at close range by visiting dele-gations of American labor organizations. What the peon doesn't know would fill many books, and yet he is happier than if ligion, and their wealth for the last six hundred years under the protection of the Ottoman empire. It is said that in no other country have the Armenians been protected in this independent exercise of all their motto. His ingenuity in consuming time, succeeds William A. Little, of Georgia, who a common school education with university extension trimmings had been allowed him. He belongs to no labor union, because he has no natural passion for the cause of labor, the less of it the better being his motto. His ingenuity in consuming time,

his consumption of cigarettes while at the plow handle, his penchant for the piquant pepper, his deep devotion to a dimly understood religious ideal, and his propensity to vary his devotional exercises with pulque, make him a most interesting study. make him a most interesting study.

And yet he is a good fellow. He is always polite, and no more don's his hat to his superiors than to his equals. He is a humble Chesterfield, and American police men might well come here to sit at his feet and learn common courtesy or him. He is immensely contented, and does not need to become a parlor club Buddhist to learn the lesson that life is not worth worrying about, or death, either, for that matter. He is a philosopher because he does not try to remedy the universe in the manner of the people of Boston. His only opinion on the silver question is that he would like more money, provided he did not have to work any harder than now. He knows the delights of an unhurried existence. Wars are cheap, and likewise frijoles and maize, the English may chase Abdul Hamid across the Bosphorus and the Czar bombard London and he will not move an eyelash. As a perfect and utter contrast to the walking delegate style of Northern workingman, the peon is immensely satisfactory. He is primifive man at his best. He has

A GOLDLESS REPUBLIC

never been improved upon.

MINISTER BUCHANAN ON MONEY AND

PRICES IN ARGENTINA.

How the Wage Earner Mas Suffered in a Land Burdened with Fiat Paper and Silver Currency.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- Mr. Buchanan, United States minister to the Argentine Republic, in a report to the Department of State on money and prices in foreign countries, says: "A majority of those who have written to us from the United States regarding wages and prices have invariably asked me to give them the result of my observations with regard to the practical workings of the cheap-money system of this country as it has affected and affects the farmer and wage earner. On this point let me say that from extended and careful personal observation I am convinced that, with possibly a few exceptions, all classes of workmen here are to-day receiving less wages, the purchasing power of their money being considered, than they were ten years ago. It is true and easily understood that as long as gold was rising, the farmer, who was seiling his products, as he had always done and continued to do, on a gold price, fixed outside of the country, was steadily receiving higher paper prices for all that he had to sell, and was, in consequence, a direct gainer by high gold. It is equally true that he has been a gainer in other ways, he has paid but litwas on a par ten years ago, and as he produces on his farm the meat, vegetables. etc., necessary for his family, he has had the lich's share of the gain in the rise of

'On the other hand, the workman found it very difficult to get an increase wages as gold advanced. It required four years for him to get an average increase of 20 per cent. in his earnings, while the farmer had been receiving the benefits of an increase in the gold premium averaging more than 50 per cent. for the same period. In the meantime the merchant found easy and profitable to increase the price of his goods, in keeping with the rise of gold. Rents likewise increased, although more slowly, and, as the prices of all commodi-ties rose, the laborer found himself daily being made poorer. Agitate as he would he could not get his salary increased in any reasonable proportion to the increase in the premium on gold. Strikes were reorted to; all sorts of efforts were made to bring about an increase in his until finally he, last year, reached what we may call 'wage high-water mark.'

"Since then gold has steadily fallen. The first person to feel the decline has been the farmer, who is complaining bitterly of

the relatively low prices he is receiving for his products, while he finds himself obliged to pay the same prices for what he buys that he did when he received \$2.50 more for every 100 kilos of wheat than he now receives. Low gold does not induce the merchant to 'mark down' his goods with the same good will be manifested when he raised their price. Notwithstand-ing the decline in the employe's income, as gold falls, the workmen will not, in all probability, consent to a decrease in his present wages without a bitter fight; nor can he do so unless there is a sharp decline in rents and in the cost of living. As gold declines the wage earner who receives a good salary finds his income disappearing, while his expenses remain as before. "This period of readjustment in the value of the money of the country has brought about a complete stagnation in business. With the advent of low gold the farmer, who made money on its rise, turned specu-lator and holds his grain or cattle for a higher rate. The merchant cannot make collections because of this condition of things, and, as he has to pay abroad, also becomes a speculator and waits for lower gold. Thus, every one, to some extent, becomes a speculator, at least to the extent of trying to profit in some manner by the daily rise and fall in gold. Of the fact that the unsettled and shifting value thus given to the currency of this republic injures trade here there can be no question; and it can be equally stated as a fact that the wide fluctuations that have taken place in the value of the currency within the past year or two have brought on a commercial situation far from satisfactory to the

CAPTAIN SAMPSON'S REPORT. Work of the Ordnance Burena During

the Past Fiscal Year. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- The annual re-

port of Captain Sampson, chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, shows that a great deal of work has been done during the past fiscal year towards the armament of ships of the navy. Up to date the bureau has built 450 guns of larger caliber, has eighty-nine partly completed and has condemned only two. All of the six-inch guns on hand are to be converted into rapid firing guns as soon as funds are available. The appropriation of \$250,000 for reserve guns is being utilized to construct two eight-inch, two twelve-inch and two thirteen-inch guns, and these, with those previously authorized, will supply the needs of the naval service for some time, leaving the only appropriation needed that for guns to arm the auxiliary cruisers. Much difficulty has been experienced with

Brown powder in the large caliber guns and an escape from this by the introduction | England and France. One nation use of the smaller calibers is now being made, and it will be issued soon for all

During the past year 2,262 tons of armor have been delivered, of which 684 tons were reforged plates. The deliveries under the old contracts have been completed and the makers are showing great activity in taking up the work on the new plates, so that it is predicted the construction of the new ships will not be delayed for want of armor. The two armor companies now claim a total annual capacity of 8,400 tons of The department has inspected and class-

ified as auxiliary cruisers nineteen American steamers on the Atlantic coast and nine on the Pacific coast. These will require forty-six six-inch guns, twenty-seven five-inch, 102 of the four-inch guns, fifty-four of the six-pounders, eight of the one-pounders and 112 machine guns. pounders and 112 machine guns. The estimates for the next year aggregate \$9,164,620, the largest item, of \$7,720,736, being for the armament of vessels authorized. There is an item of \$850,000 for a new armament for the Hartford, \$50,000 for the naval militia and \$400,000 for reserve guns for the auxiliary cruisers.

Lienberger Succeeds Little. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-Isaac H. Lionberger, of St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed assistant attorney general of the United States for the Interior Department. He succeeds William A. Little, of Georgia, who

Few Know About the Shakers.

AN INTERESTING, GOD-FÉARING PEO. PLE WHO HAVE GIVEN THE WORLD MANY IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

We may not accept their peculiar reigious beliefs nor can we enter into the spirit of their sacrifices. It is not necessary to believe as they do, but we can and do respect their sincerity of purpose and the honor and uprightness which marks

all their business dealings. The Shakers have always been successful inventors, and some of the greatest of the conveniences of the present day found origin in their settlements.

In one particular they excel all other men or classes of men, and that is in cultivation of medicinal herbs and plants and their preparation for use. They have made it a study for more than one hundred years. It is one of their peculiar industries. Their lives have been devoted to it.

Their latest and greatest achievement is the Shaker Digestive Cordial. It is not offered as a cure for all diseases. It does not pretend to be, but one disease it will cure, and that is indigestion. Sufferers who resort to its use have not long to wait to see the result. The effect is almost immediate. The first dose usually gives relief and if continued a permanent cure will follow.

It not only contains already digested food, but it digests food as well, thus toning up the general system. An interesting pamphlet is now being issued by the Sha-kers and can be had for the asking at almost any drug store.

Try a twenty-five-cent bottle of Digestive Cordial and see what it will do for you.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S — To-Night Only

JEFFERSON

"Cricket on the Hearth"

"Lend Me Five Shillings" PRICES-Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, \$2; Dress Circle, \$1.50; first two rows of Balcony, \$1; balance Balcony, 75c; Gallery,

50c. Seats at the Pembroke PARK - TO-DAY | & F. M.

WILBUR OPERA CO. And Famous Living Pictures. To-day FRA DIAVOLO Wednesday MARTHA Wednesday MARTHA Thursday BOHEMIAN GIRL Friday OLIVETTE Saturday matinee MARITANA Saturday night MASCOTFE

Empire-3Days MATINEE and NIGHT RE-ENGAGEMENT OF

EDISON'S VITASCOPE and AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE CO. New Pictures-New Acts. Seats on sale for Hyde's Comedians' midnight performance Nov. 3. Returns received by spec wire on stage, Oct. 29, 30, 31—Orange Blossoms.

practitioners in the State. He is forty-one

years old and a warm friend of Secretary Francis. Long-Lochran Case Dismissed. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- The Long-Lochren pension case was dismissed by the United States Supreme Court to-day on the ground of abatement by reason of the retirement of Judge Lochren from the office of Commissioner of Pensions. The case was brought by Judge Long, of the Michigan Supreme Court, to test veterans rights. Judge Long drew a pension of \$72 a month, and the reduction of the rating to \$50 per month was stubbornly contested to the possession of the District of Columbia.

in the courts of the District of Columbia and finally carried to the Supreme Court. General Notes. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-Archbishon Ireland called at the White House to-day

and had an interview with President Cleve-First Lieutenant J. Y. Mason Blunt has been transferred from the Fifth Cavalry to the Third Cavalry, Troop A, and Frist Lieutenant John M. Jenkins from the Third Lieutenant John M. Jenkins from the Third Cavalry to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop I.

The treasury to-day lost \$441,600 in gold coin and \$18,100 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$119,502,423.

The President spent Saturday afternoom near Sandy spring, in Montgomery county, Maryland, squirrel shooting, returning with or ten squirrels.

eight or ten squirrels. A CARNIVAL OF HYSTERIA.

People of Paris Worked Into a Frenzy Over the Czar's Visit.

London Daily Mail.

Paris has found the Czar-and lost fus head. The town is mad with excitement, hysterical, delirious, fanatic. At every point of the Russian monarch's triumphal progress crowds fought with furious eagerness for a vantage point of survey, tramp-ling on the rare flowers that lined the sideling on the rare flowers that lined the side-walks, climbing trees and lamp posts, even clambering to the basins of fountains in the Place de la Concorde and standing un-moved under the play of spouting water. Everywhere frenzied cheers rent the air, and the population of the French capital shrieked itself into a condition of delighted hysteria. Nor was the imperial carriage the only center of attraction. Every street musician who could blare out the Russian national anthem on a brazen instrument at-tracted audiences that cheered to the echo. tracted audiences that cheered to the echo. The display of a Russian flag was the signal for wild acclamation, and the wearing of a Russian uniform was enough to raise a humble soldier to the status of a demigod. The humorous part of all this is that the most absolutely despotic monarch in Europe is the guest, and the republic which claims to be the home of Liberty, Fratern-ity, and Equality is the host. France is groveling at the feet of an autocrat whose subjects hardly realize that their language contains such a word as liberty. The piti-ful part of the display is that a great na-tion should so lose its self-respect in welcoming an amiable young gentleman who happens to be an Emperor, and who is believed to cherish somewhat friendly feelings towards France. That England, however isolated, could never descend to such ebullient foolishness, and that Englishmers would never lose their heads in the delight of finding a possible alliance, are facts of which we may honestly be proud. It is more than likely that French enthusiasm will defeat its own objects. The Czar of all the Russias will carry back with him two very different sets of impressions from of smokeless powder of this type for the celved him with courtesy, with dignity, with self-restraint. The other has abased itself before him, and expressed its intense made, and it will be issued soon for all calibers up to six-inch. A large number of five and six-inch projectiles is still needed, and the bureau strongly urges that it be authorized to acquire a reserve store, as the projectiles improve with the lapse of time. spicious one for floating another little loan.

Settled It.

Washington Post. Apropos of Private Secretary Thurber's bolt some one asked Secretary Morton not long ago what he thought Michigan would do on election day. The Secretary replied "I have heard some pretty strong talk about Michigan going for Bryan, but-" the Secretary paused, looked up at the celling, and continuing for a moment his gaze even

